



TOWN OF
QUEEN CREEK
ARIZONA

FY 24-25

Financial Report

Operating Budget to Actual Performance

Fiscal Year to Date through April 2025

(Unaudited)

Issued May 29, 2025

The information herein is provided for reference only, is not intended to contain information material to a decision to purchase or sell obligations, and does not, and is not intended to, indicate future or continuing trends of the financial condition or other affairs of the Town. No representation is made as to the materiality of such information. Any budgeted information, unaudited information, forecasts, projections, opinions, assumptions or estimates contained herein are "forward looking statements" that must be read with an abundance of caution and may not be realized or may not occur in the future.

Executive Summary

The Town's budget-to-actual performance for FY 24-25 to date shows favorable variances for both revenues and expenses. Actual revenues are favorable, with receipts exceeding expectations by \$4.7M (4%). This is mainly the result of Construction Sales Tax revenues performing better than expected due to continued residential and commercial growth in the Town and construction of the LGES manufacturing facility. Operating Budget revenues through April are \$10.5M higher than the same period last fiscal year, an increase of 8.3%. Also, FY 24-25 revenue budget amounts in this report reflect revised revenue estimates.

The FY 24-25 budget includes an estimate of 1,170 new single-family permits and 495 multi-family units, for a total of 1,665 residential units. Through April 2025, the Town has issued permits for 1,116 single-family units and 12 multi-family units, for a total of 1,128 residential units, or 68% of the annual total.

Total expenses to date are \$17.4M (14%) below budget. This favorable variance comes from a combination of vacancy savings in personnel costs and savings in several expenditure categories including street and building maintenance, contracted IT services, and vehicle fuel and maintenance. The revised budget also includes increases to the budget of \$6.9M for carry-forward projects and equipment and another \$9.2M for two years of police vehicle orders in an attempt to keep the Police Department adequately equipped with vehicles in the face of continually delayed ordering windows for vehicles.

The Revised Operating Budget anticipated that year-to-date, revenues would exceed expenses (before transfers) by \$11.0M. However, because actual results to date are better than expected, revenues are \$33.2M above expenses, an improvement of \$22.1M.

The Operating Budget is projected to end the fiscal year with a fund balance of \$140.6M broken down as follows:

- \$41.3M in the 25% Operating Reserves
- \$47.5M in PSPRS and ASRS pension reserves
- \$17.5M in the PAYGO Infrastructure Reserve (New Policy)
- \$3.0M in the newly created Road Replacement reserve
- \$0.6M restricted for road maintenance projects funded by HURF revenues
- \$30.7M unreserved fund balance

The Arizona economy remains diversified with strong fundamentals and low unemployment. Still, inflation and fluctuating interest rates continue to impact the local and regional housing markets. New single-family housing starts remain strong in Queen Creek; but, higher mortgage interest rates have kept many would-be homebuyers on the sidelines. Multi-family communities have slowed their development plans, a situation that staff is monitoring closely.

Total population growth will continue to drive new commercial development and maintain the Town's steady revenue growth. Pages 10-12 of this report contain economic indicators and housing market data that staff is following closely.

Operating Budget

The Operating Budget includes activity in the General, Streets (HURF), Emergency Services, and Horseshoe Park Equestrian Center (HPEC) funds. Actual revenues are above expenses by \$33.1M due to continued revenue growth and expense savings. This compares favorably to the revised budget that estimated revenues would exceed expenses by \$11.0M through April.

The Total Revised Expense Budget reflects \$6.9M that was carried forward from the previous fiscal year to provide spending authority for various projects and equipment needs, including \$6.2M for vehicles and equipment. It also includes \$9.2M of additional police vehicles that have been approved for ordering up to two years in advance, a strategy designed to ensure we have enough vehicles for the Police Department's rapidly expanding head count.

The majority of the Town's debt service costs are incurred in August when principal and interest payments are due on the Town's excise tax bonds. Transfers Out for Debt Service therefore show a large amount transferred to date to meet these obligations.

The Town's total Operating fund balance reflects an ending balance of \$140.6M. Staff expects a large portion of the budget for capital equipment will not be spent before the end of the fiscal year, which will improve the actual ending results. Of the total fund balance, \$47.5M is reserved for pension funding and \$41.3M is reserved for operations based on the Town's 25% Reserve Policy. Notably, both pension reserves are fully funded, representing 100% of the Town's estimated unfunded pension liabilities as of June 30, 2024.

Other restrictions on fund balance include \$3.0M for the Road Replacement reserve, \$0.6M for future HURF projects, and \$17.5M for the PAYGO Infrastructure Reserve. The PAYGO Reserve represents the estimated total of General Fund Construction Sales Tax in excess of \$10 million, which is a new policy reserve approved by the Town Council during the FY 24-25 budget development process. The remaining fund balance is available to fund future policy objectives at the direction of the Town Council.

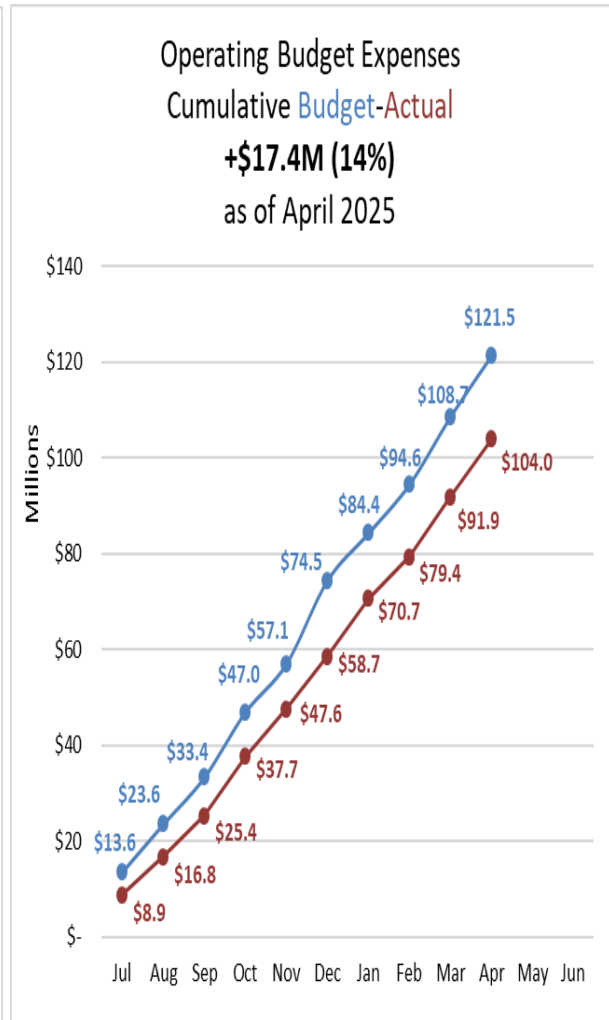
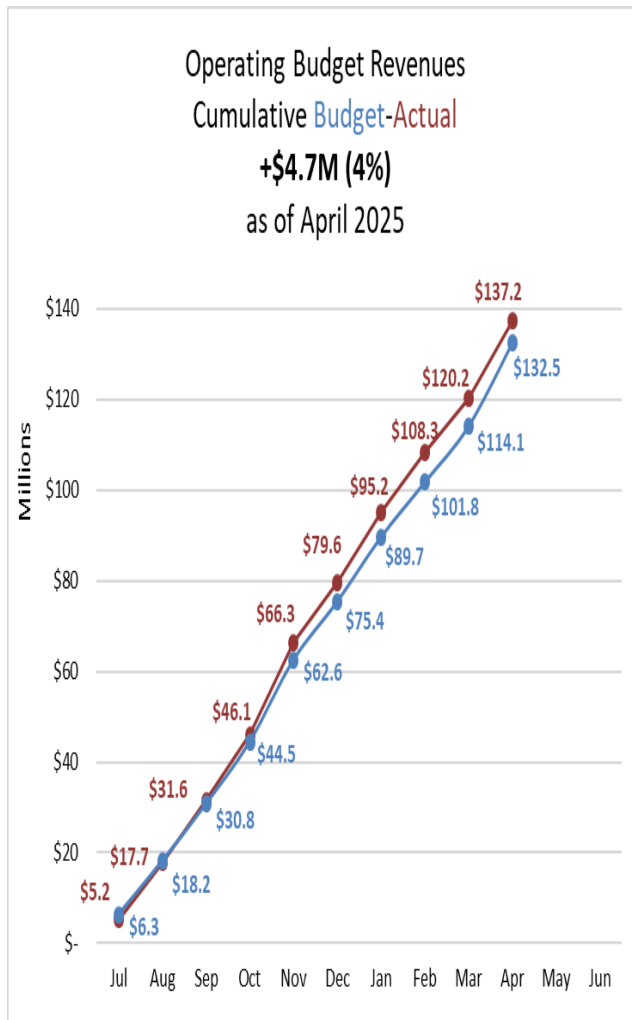
Summary FY 24-25 Operating Budget - April 2025

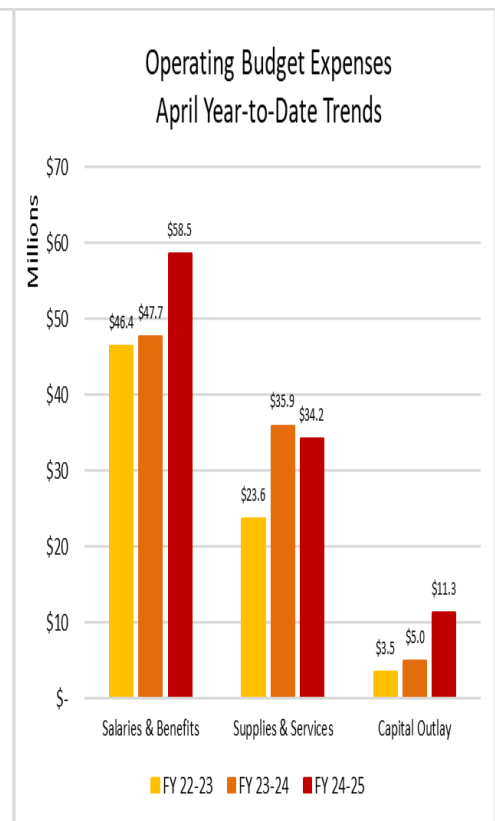
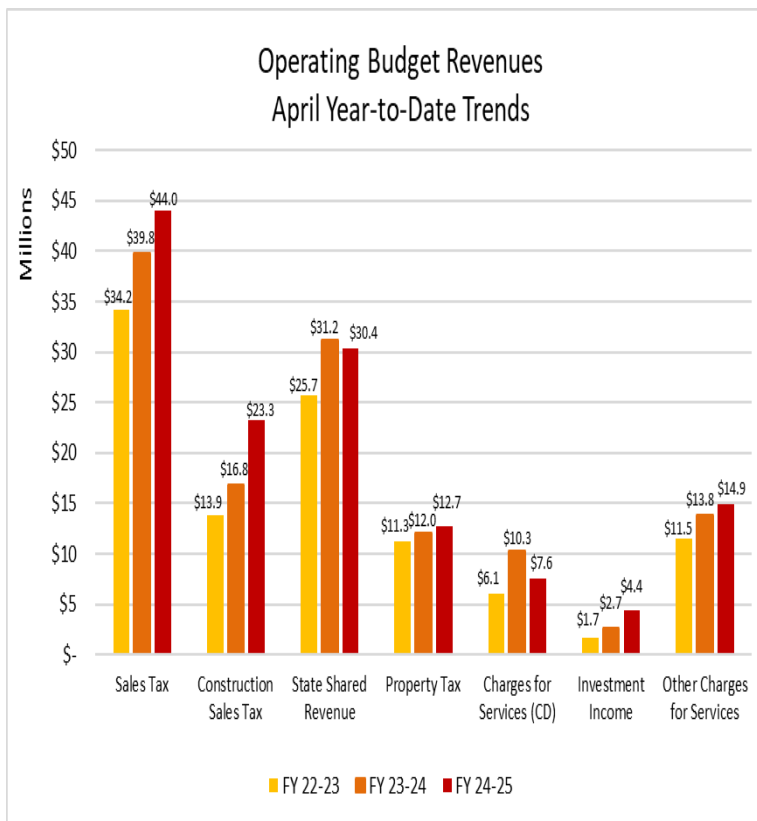
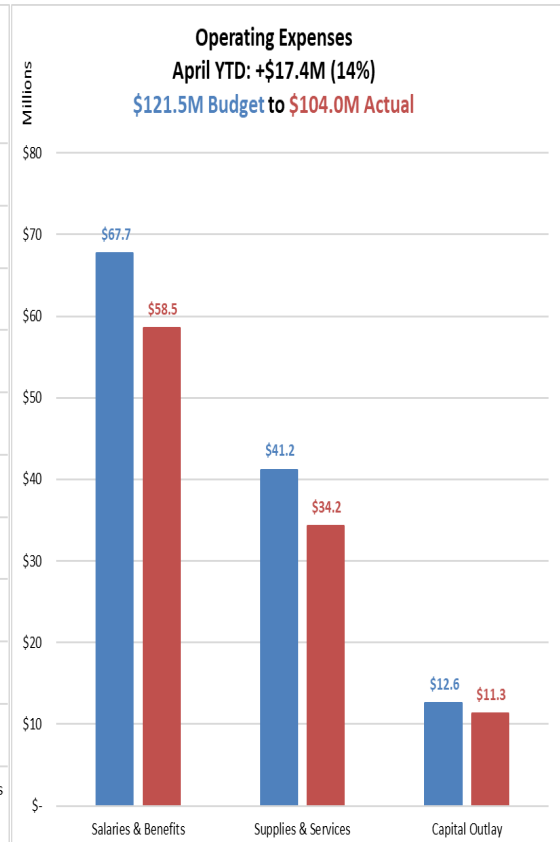
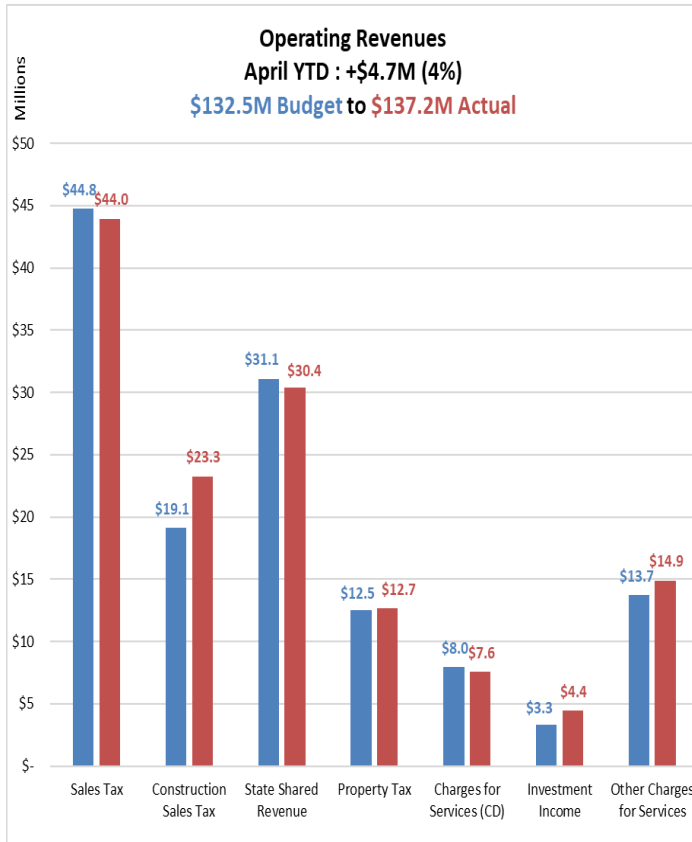
	FY 24-25 Total Adopted Budget	FY 24-25 Total Revised Budget	FY 24-25 Year-to-Date Budget	FY 24-25 Year-to-Date Actual
Revenues	\$ 158,878,866	\$ 172,356,185	\$ 132,506,184	\$ 137,214,280
Expenses	136,509,627	162,929,422	121,456,982	104,035,330
Operating Results	\$ 22,369,239	\$ 9,426,763	\$ 11,049,202	\$ 33,178,950
Transfers Out:				
Debt Service	\$ 18,440,059	\$ 18,173,875	\$ 16,529,255	\$ 16,529,255
CIP	3,903,228	3,903,228	913,555	913,555
Net Transfers Out	\$ (22,343,287)	\$ (22,077,103)	\$ (17,442,810)	\$ (17,442,810)
Net Operating Results	\$ 25,952	\$ (12,650,340)	\$ (6,393,608)	\$ 15,736,140
Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 143,452,680	\$ 153,337,203		
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 143,478,632	\$ 140,686,863		
25% Revenue Reserve	\$ 41,304,925	\$ 41,304,925		
Police Unfunded Pension Liability Reserve	19,334,929	19,334,929		
ASRS Unfunded Pension Liability Reserve	26,506,927	28,169,781		
HURF Funds Reserved by Statute	664,622	664,622		
Road Replacement Funding Reserve	3,000,000	3,000,000		
PAYGO Infrastructure Reserve	12,765,433	17,489,377		
Available Fund Balance	39,901,796	30,723,229		
Total Fund Balance	\$ 143,478,632	\$ 140,686,863		

FY 24-25 Year-to-Date Results - April 2025

	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)		Total FY 24-25 Budget	YTD Actual as % of Total Budget
Revenues						
Sales Tax	\$ 44,766,015	\$ 43,966,524	\$ (799,491)	(2%)	\$ 59,642,110	74%
Construction Sales Tax	19,108,077	23,273,658	4,165,581	22%	26,243,536	89%
State Shared Revenue	31,101,281	30,368,164	(733,117)	(2%)	37,675,778	81%
Property Tax	12,541,683	12,682,095	140,412	1%	13,920,642	91%
Charges for Services (CD)*	7,973,954	7,576,728	(397,226)	(5%)	9,660,700	78%
Investment Income	3,306,257	4,428,679	1,122,422	34%	4,149,604	107%
Other Charges for Services	13,708,917	14,918,433	1,209,516	9%	21,063,815	71%
Total Revenues	\$ 132,506,184	\$ 137,214,280	\$ 4,708,096	4%	\$ 172,356,185	80%
Expenditures						
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 67,702,921	\$ 58,497,273	\$ 9,205,648	14%	\$ 80,915,829	72%
Supplies & Services	41,190,825	34,245,470	6,945,354	17%	51,883,954	66%
Capital Outlay	12,563,237	11,292,587	1,270,649	10%	30,129,640	37%
Total Expenditures	\$ 121,456,982	\$ 104,035,330	\$ 17,421,651	14%	\$ 162,929,422	64%

*Consists of Community Development Charges for Services including permits, planning and engineering fees





Revenue Analysis

For FY 24-25, actual revenues are reporting a 4% favorable variance compared to the year-to-date revised budget estimates. The variances of the Revenue Categories are explained below.

Sales Tax

Sales Tax revenues are currently at budget year-to-date, with a variance of less than 2%. The strong results reflect the Town's continued growth in population and new commercial developments in Queen Creek, as well as the impact of inflation on the prices of taxable items. Based on foot traffic data from Placer AI, the rolling annual total visits to the Town Center area (a major shopping area in Town) has increased by about 36% in the last 12 months, including traffic over the past calendar year from Costco, Ashley Furniture, and Hobby Lobby from people who reside in zip code 85142. Also, for the same period, 34% of visits to the Town Center area were made by individuals who live in zip codes outside of the Town (areas such as San Tan Valley, Florence, and Eastmark). Please refer to the Sales Tax Report (Appendix 1) for additional analysis of sales tax activity.

Construction Sales Tax

Construction Sales Tax revenues are \$4.2M (22%) above budget. Much of this positive variance comes from the LGES manufacturing facility in the State Lands area that is currently under construction. The FY 24-25 budget did not include any revenue estimates from the LGES project as that project was just underway when the budget was developed. Throughout the life of this project, we can expect to see higher than average construction sales tax collections. Revisions to this category are included in the revised budget for the remainder of FY 24-25 to further account for the LGES project and other development activity.

In addition to LGES, construction sales tax continues to come in from completion of new homes that were permitted several months ago as well as from strong commercial construction activity. Also, similar to sales tax, persistent inflation has increased the cost of construction projects, which in turn increases the amount of construction sales tax paid on those projects. Please refer to the Sales Tax Report (Appendix 1) for additional analysis of construction sales tax activity.

State-Shared Revenue

State-shared revenues are slightly behind at \$0.7M (2%) below the budget estimate and 3% lower than the same period last year, with the decline occurring in state-shared income tax distributions. As a reminder, the FY 24-25 budget included an estimated 2% reduction in the Town's overall state-shared revenues due to full implementation of the state's flat income tax rate. Still, the state's economy remains strong, and the Town's fast-growing population relative to the rest of the state has increased the Town's proportionate share of distributions for all state-shared revenue categories.

Property Tax

Property taxes are at budget year-to-date. This category is forecasted and collected based on when property owners remit their property taxes. The Town receives the majority of its property tax distributions in October and November, and the remainder in April and May, due to Arizona's statutes that allow property owners to pay their annual property taxes in two installments.

Charges for Services – Community Development (CD)

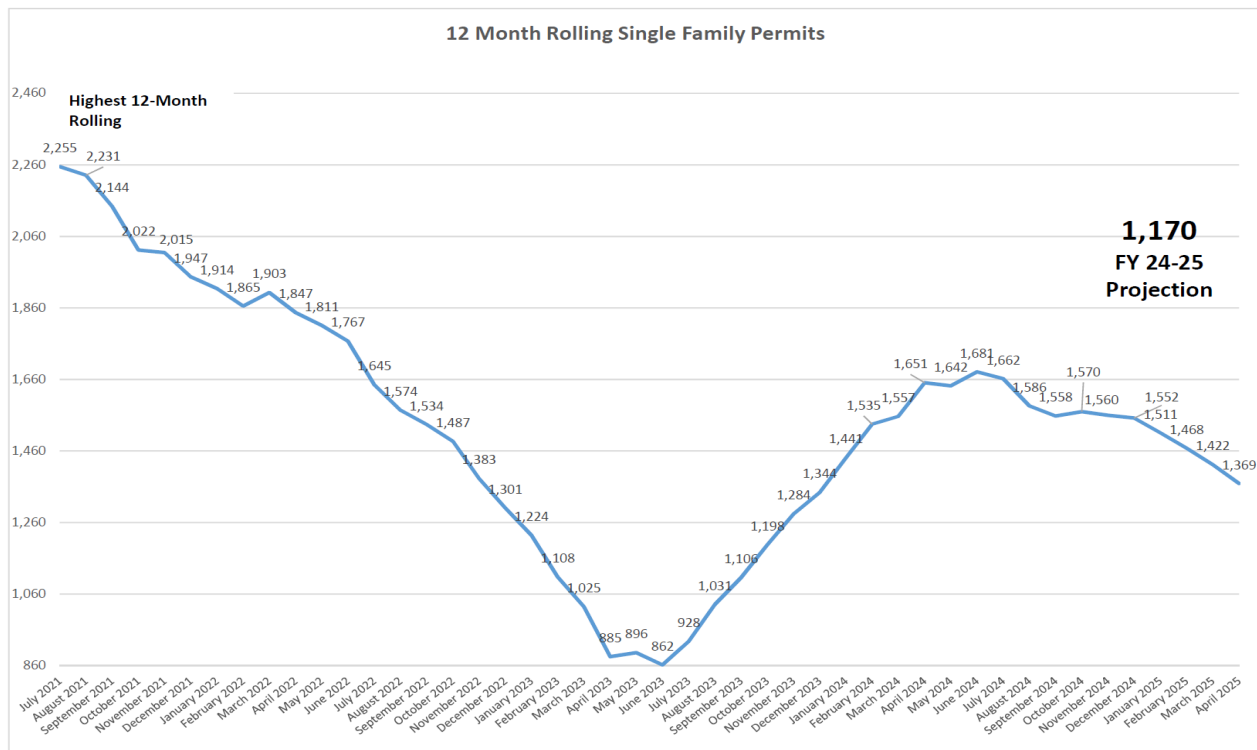
Charges for Services-CD accounts for planning, engineering and building permit revenues. The variance for these revenues is currently unfavorable by \$0.4M (5%), as presented in the following schedule:

April 2025 YTD Community Development Detailed Revenues

Charges for Services (CD)	<u>YTD Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>\$ Variance</u>	<u>% Variance</u>
Planning Revenue	\$ 161,232	\$ 174,785	\$ 13,553	8%
Engineering Revenue	658,935	505,025	(153,910)	(23%)
Building Permit Revenue	7,153,787	6,896,917	(256,870)	(4%)
Total Charges for Services (CD)	\$ 7,973,954	\$ 7,576,728	\$ (397,226)	(5%)

Community Development revenue is tied to new and proposed development activity in the Town for new subdivisions, commercial developments, zoning changes, and annexations. Planning and Building Permit Revenue are highly variable as they depend on when developers submit applications and plans for review and when this process is complete and permits can be issued, as evidenced by the variances in each of these line items. Engineering revenue year-to-date is unfavorable by 23% due to some multi-family projects being paused by developers, which is also discussed below.

The FY 24-25 revised budget includes an estimate of 1,170 single-family permits for the year. Through April the Town has issued 1,116 single-family permits, or 95% of the total estimate. The rolling 12-month single-family permit trend has tapered off since March 2024, although demand for new housing in Queen Creek continues to be strong relative to historical trends, as shown in the chart below.



Multi-family housing has added more units to the Town’s housing supply in recent years. However, through April, the Town has issued permits for only 12 multi-family units, compared to the budget estimate of 495. This is due to certain developers pausing their progress. The Alexan (495 units) and Hudson Station (240 units) developments are updating their plans, and the owner of Elanto (320 units) recently delayed its contract with the current developer. Development Services and Finance staff are monitoring this trend in multi-family developments to identify any potential industry-wide trends that could impact our revenue estimates for the current and next fiscal year.

Investment Income

Investment Income comes from two main sources: earnings on the Town's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) account with the State Treasurer, and earnings on longer-term investments in the Town's core investment portfolio.

Despite recent rate cuts by the Federal Reserve, the LGIP continues to generate yields in excess of 4%. We expect these yields to flatten out in the near to mid-term as the Fed has signaled its intent to closely monitor short-term rates. In response, we are reviewing the Town's asset allocation to determine the proper mix of LGIP and longer-term investments for the Town's available cash. We have directed the Town's investment advisory firm to look for opportunities in the three to five-year range, which is longer than we have historically invested but still complies with the Town's investment policy. In all cases, the Town's investment strategy is guided by our core objectives of safety first, then liquidity, and then yield.

Other Charges for Services

Other Charges for Services is comprised of a number of different sources and is currently reporting a \$1.2M (9%) favorable variance.

The Other Revenue category includes Parks and Recreation facilities, Horseshoe Equestrian Center (HPEC), Town-wide Grants and other revenues charged by departments for various services provided. This category also includes Departmental Support Revenue which accounts for an approximately \$3.0M (26%) of the total revenue in this category.

Economic Indicators

Pages 10-12 of this report include key economic indicators and housing market data that staff is monitoring as we compare current revenue estimates against the latest economic news. Other indicators may be added in future reports as we identify those metrics that are most relevant to the Town's revenue forecasts.

Expense Analysis

For FY 24-25, actual expenses are reporting a 14% favorable variance compared to the year-to-date budget estimates. The variances of the Expense Categories are explained below.

Salaries and Benefits

Salaries and Benefits expenses are \$9.2M (14%) below budget. Of the 87 new positions approved in the FY 24-25 budget, 17 remained vacant at the end of April, 9 of which are in the Police Department. The remaining budget variance is due to turnover in staff positions. At the end of April, the Town had 24 vacancies related to existing positions and staff turnover in the Operating Budget. The Town continues to experience difficulty filling positions due to low unemployment and a scarcity of qualified candidates in the current job market.

Supplies and Services

Supplies and Services expenses are reporting a \$6.9M (17%) favorable variance. This includes significant savings on road maintenance projects in the HURF Fund that are still being prepared for contract approval. Other savings are coming from multiple categories including contracted IT and general services, vehicle maintenance, fuel, small tools & equipment, and maintenance costs for buildings and streets.

Capital Outlay

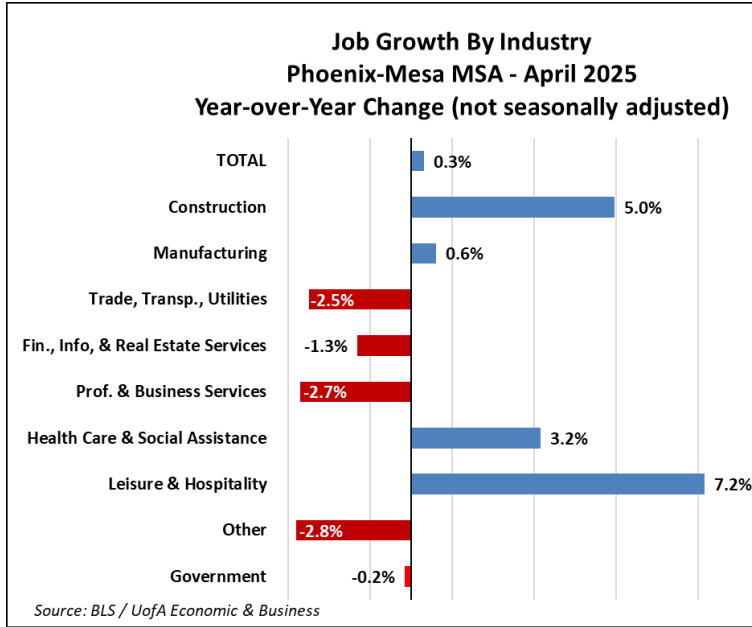
Capital Outlay expenses are showing a \$1.3M (10%) favorable variance. The budgets in this category are for one-time purchases related to major equipment and special projects. For over three years, vendors for capital items have struggled with supply-chain issues due to lingering effects of the shutdowns during the COVID-19 pandemic. This means the timing of delivery for items such as vehicles and related equipment is often uncertain when items are ordered. In September, the Town Council approved a total of \$6.2M in capital equipment to be carried forward from the prior fiscal year due to these long-lead issues. Furthermore, in October the Town Council approved \$9.2M in new police vehicle orders for the next two years in an attempt to get ahead of supply chain issues and maintain adequate inventory for the growing Police Department. Although we do not expect to receive most of these vehicles before the end of the fiscal year, state law requires us to allocate current budget authority to issue the purchase orders. These budget allocations therefore contribute to the decrease in the Revised Budget Net Operating Results shown on page 3 and will also require a substantial allocation of year-end reserves to carry these orders forward to FY 25-26.

Outstanding Encumbrances

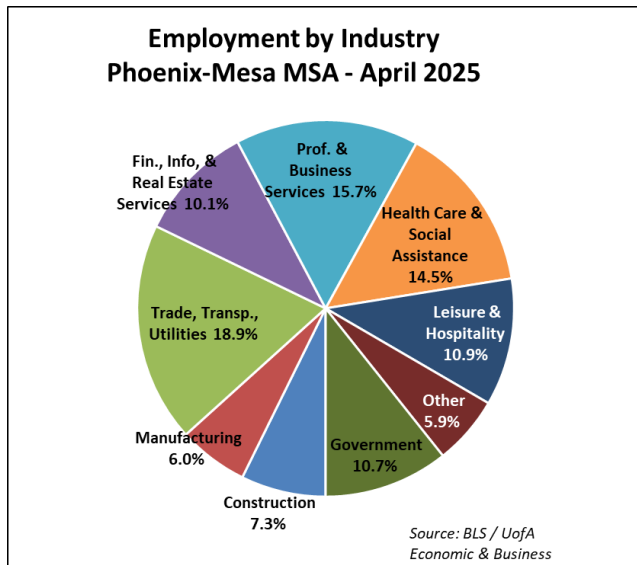
The following schedule displays year-to-date expenses and outstanding encumbrances for the Supplies & Services and Capital Outlay categories. This schedule provides a view of both actual spending and contractual commitments relative to the total budgets in these categories. This data helps gauge the pace at which departments are committing Town funds relative to their total annual budgets. At the end of the fiscal year, the Outstanding Encumbrance amounts help measure the need for and size of potential carry-forward authorizations that will be required in the next fiscal year.

Expenditure Category:	April 2025 Expenses and Encumbrances				
	YTD Actual	Outstanding Encumbrances	Total Actual + Encumbrances	Total FY 24-25 Budget	YTD Spent & Encumbered
Supplies & Services	\$ 34,245,470	\$ 8,014,339	\$ 42,259,809	\$ 51,883,954	81%
Capital Outlay	11,292,587	4,499,466	15,792,053	30,129,640	52%
Total	\$ 45,538,058	\$ 12,513,804	\$ 58,051,862	\$ 82,013,593	71%

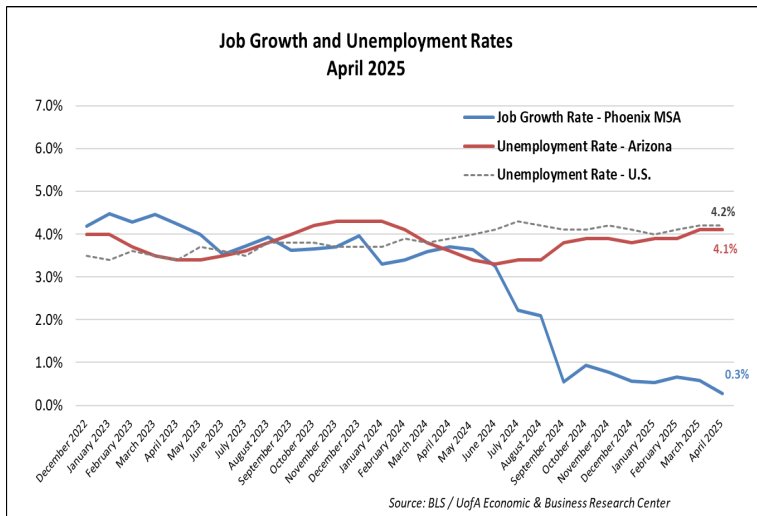
Economic Indicators



This chart demonstrates which industries have added or lost jobs, compared to the same month one year ago. This information is useful to identify which sectors may be growing or shrinking in the region. In the current environment, Leisure & Hospitality, Construction, & Health Care & Social Assistance are making up a majority of the Phoenix MSA's year-over-year increases. Specifically, and consistently, growth has happened in ambulatory health, and private educational services. Recently, several sectors have shed jobs in the region with no single business category overrepresenting areas showing constriction.

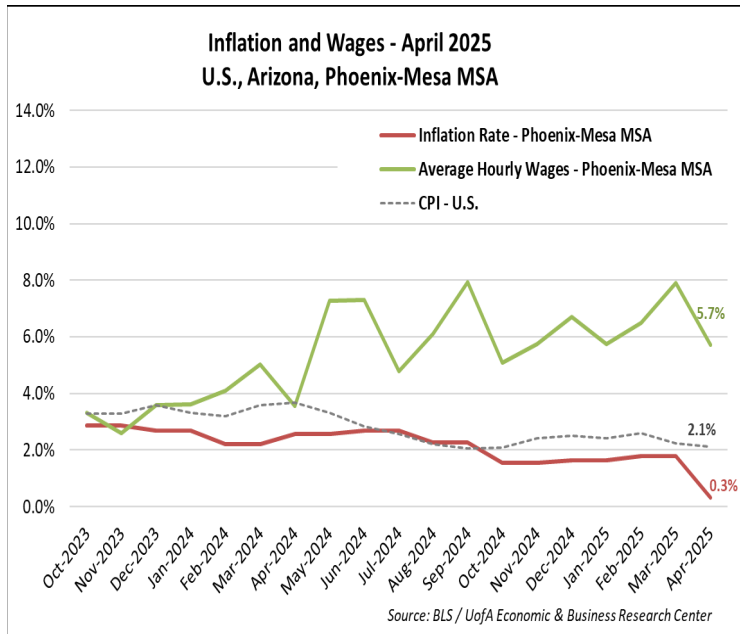


This chart shows the relative size of each major employment industry in the region. The Phoenix employment base is reasonably diversified with a healthy mix of industries, meaning the regional economy is not overly reliant on one industry to maintain a stable job base.



This chart tracks the rate at which jobs are being created and lost in the Phoenix metro area. Most economists consider an unemployment rate below 6% as "full employment." Low unemployment reflects a strong and growing economy, which is one factor that can impact future population growth. But a tight labor market puts pressure on wages as employers try to recruit and retain talent. In turn, this can drive inflation on the cost of goods and services.

Economic Indicators



This chart compares the rates of inflation and wage growth to gauge the extent to which wages are keeping up with inflation. Persistently high inflation that outpaces income growth can impact households' spending patterns over time. Slower wage growth could help reduce inflation as wages are a key component of prices, but it may affect households' ability to keep up with the cost of living. The Phoenix Metro area has seen some year-over-year volatility, however the trend would support a modest increase in average hourly wages over that same period of time.

Housing Market Indicators				
	Current	1 Year Prior	1 Year Change	
Home Prices and Affordability				
Federal Housing Finance Agency House Price Index:				
Phoenix-Mesa MSA	628.0	626.8	0.2%	
U.S.	437.3	420.9	3.9%	
Median Home Prices:				
Queen Creek	\$ 616,990	\$ 648,097	(4.8)%	
Phoenix-Mesa MSA	\$ 445,000	\$ 466,000	(4.5)%	
Arizona	\$ 499,000	\$ 511,495	(2.4)%	
U.S.	\$ 403,700	\$ 392,900	2.7%	
Housing Cost vs. Wage Growth:				
30-Year Fixed Mortgage Interest Rate	6.81%	7.17%	--	
Monthly Payment on QC Median Home ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3,203	\$ 3,488	(8.2)%	
Average Hourly Wage - Phoenix-Mesa MSA	\$ 36.36	\$ 33.70	7.9%	
Real Estate Activity				
SF Homes Sold - Queen Creek	145	123	17.9%	
SF Days on Market - Queen Creek	72	60	20.0%	
SF Homes Sold - Phoenix-Mesa MSA	5,875	5,561	5.6%	
SF Active Listings - Phoenix-Mesa MSA	23,260	16,610	40.0%	
New Single-Family Building Permits				
Queen Creek	119	172	(30.8)%	
Phoenix / Pinal County Region	2,102	2,397	(12.3)%	
Queen Creek 12-Month Rolling Total	1,369	1,651	(17.1)%	
Regional 12-Month Rolling Total	25,734	26,370	(2.4)%	

Source: Freddie Mac / Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis / UofA Economic & Business Research Center / Redfin / QC Development Services

⁽¹⁾ Assumes 20% down, 30-year conventional mortgage

These housing data points indicate how the price and volume of housing activity are changing in Queen Creek and the Phoenix Region.

Home Prices and Affordability – These factors measure the increase in the price of existing homes and the impact of higher interest rates. Prices in Queen Creek have stabilized over the last few months, in contrast to sharp increases experienced the year before. While relenting somewhat, mortgage rates continue to be elevated which, combined with high home prices, are keeping some buyers out of the housing market.

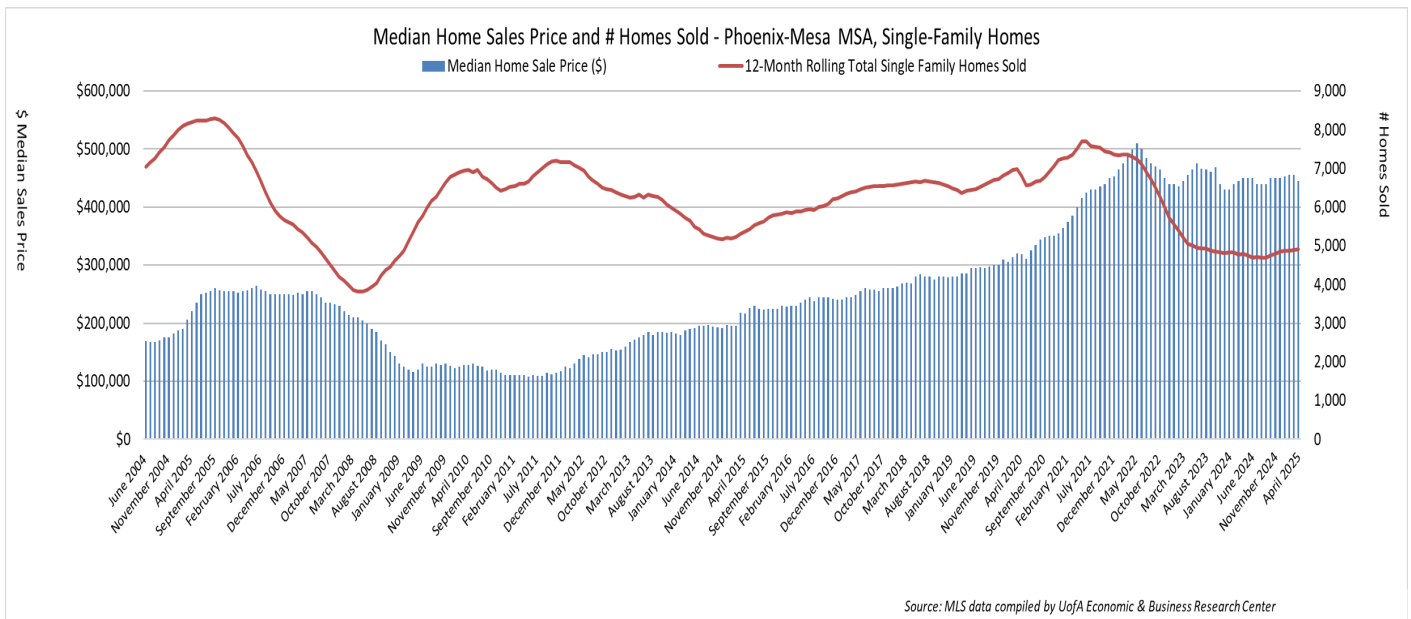
Real Estate Activity – These data points track the volume of existing home sales in Queen Creek and the Phoenix region. Trends in Queen Creek reflect stability which aligns with overall regional trends.

New SF Building Permits – The latest data show new home construction in Queen Creek at lower levels than the same month last year, consistent with trends across the region.

Economic Indicators

Historical Single-Family Housing Prices and Sales

This chart provides a 20-year history of existing single-family home prices and sales volumes in the Phoenix Metro area. Two decades of data are provided to give context and order-of-magnitude perspective to the current market compared to prior periods of growth and contraction, including the historical downturn of 2008-2010. This chart shows a rapid acceleration in existing home prices at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 and then a drop in prices and volume since long-term interest rates began rising in April 2022. The last year has seen stabilization in the median sales price and a gradual decline in the volume of homes sold. Persistent demand for housing is clashing with the lack of available existing homes for sale and is a major factor that is driving new home construction in the region.





TOWN OF
QUEEN CREEK
ARIZONA

FY 24-25 Sales Tax Report

FY 24-25 Business Activity through March 2025*
(Unaudited)

Issued May 2025

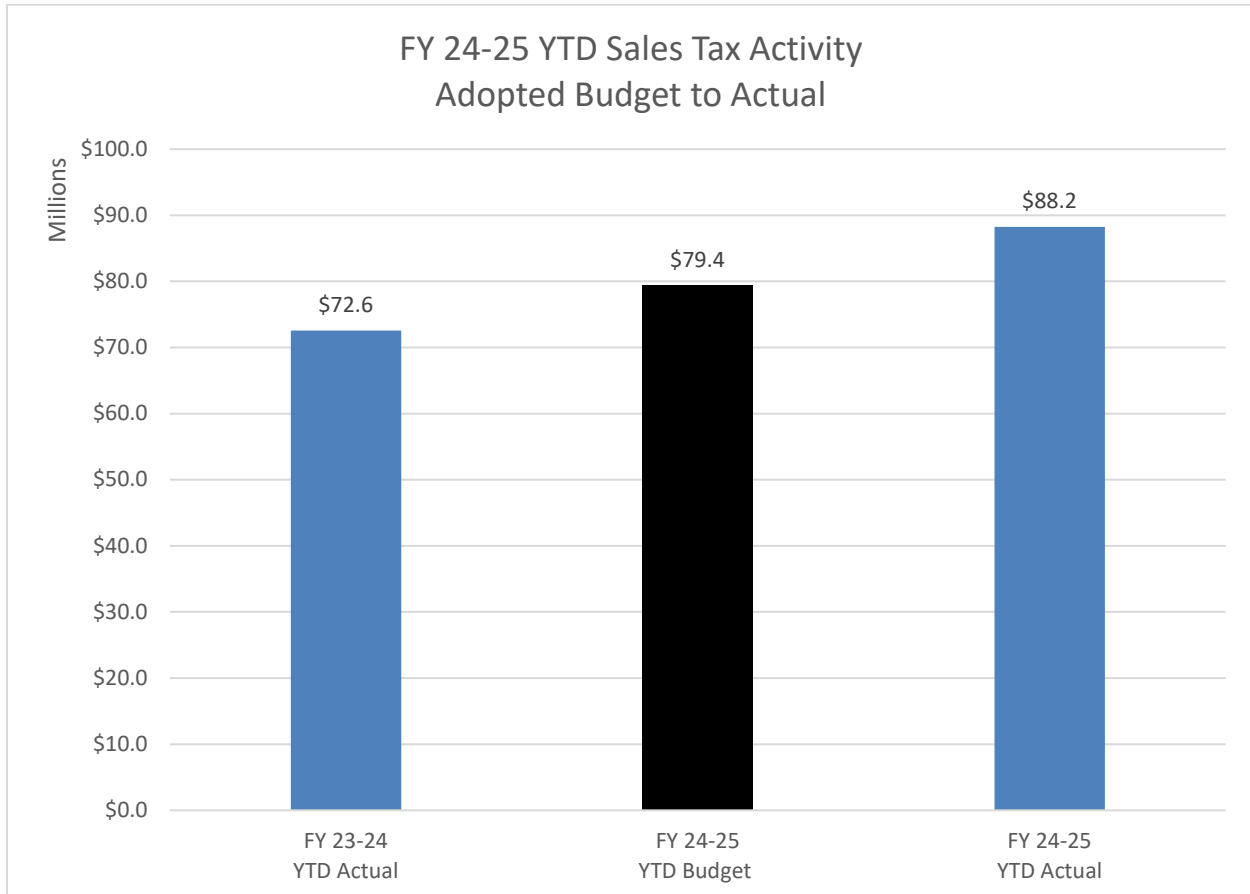
This report contains information regarding the actual revenue collections from the Town's 2.0% sales tax reflected in the General Fund, 0.25% dedicated EMS sales tax, and the 2.0% Construction Contracting sales tax dedicated to infrastructure improvements.

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YEAR-TO-DATE FY 24-25 SALES TAX ACTIVITY

OVERALL PERFORMANCE SUMMARY:

The FY 24-25 sales tax revenue total of \$88.2M exceeds the revised budget by 11%, or \$8.8M. Relative to FY 23-24, FY 24-25 actuals are 22%, or \$15.6M higher than the previous year.



Sales Category	FY 23-24 YTD Actual	FY 24-25 YTD Budget	FY 24-25 YTD Actual	FY 24-25 YTD Budget-To-Actual		FY23-24 YTD Actual to FY 24-25 YTD Actual	
				\$ Variance	% Variance	\$ Increase	% Increase
Retail Trade	\$ 29,771,356	32,271,325	32,233,045	(38,280)	(0%)	2,461,690	8%
Communications & Utilities	\$ 2,237,801	2,483,523	2,403,448	(80,075)	(3%)	165,647	7%
Restaurant & Bar	\$ 4,764,080	5,041,416	5,008,331	(33,085)	(1%)	244,251	5%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	\$ 2,837,899	3,274,581	3,448,526	173,945	5%	610,626	22%
All Others**	\$ 1,191,977	1,334,131	1,189,000	(145,131)	(11%)	(2,977)	(0%)
Subtotal Without Construction	\$ 40,803,113	\$ 44,404,976	\$ 44,282,351	\$ (122,625)	(0%)	\$ 3,479,238	9%
Construction	\$ 31,777,795	34,990,217	43,961,354	8,971,137	26%	\$ 12,183,559	38%
Total	\$ 72,580,907	\$ 79,395,193	\$ 88,243,705	\$ 8,848,512	11%	\$ 15,662,797	22%

**All Others includes transportation, wholesale trade, finance and insurance, services, arts and entertainment, and other categories.

Note: Reporting categories are based on Arizona Department of Revenue Business Code classifications.

ANALYSIS

Town of Queen Creek sales tax collections are positively impacted by the high incomes of Town households. Per the 2023 American Communities Survey data provided by the U.S. Census, Queen Creek's median household income is \$135,444, which is among the highest in the region for full-service cities and towns.

The Town utilizes data sources to analyze consumer foot traffic to create customized reports for different geographical areas and time periods. The Town has recently changed vendors for the foot traffic data; you will see differences in the foot traffic reporting in this report compared to previous reports due to different methodologies. This data is being used to analyze the number of visits to commercial developments within the town and compare current foot traffic with prior periods. When comparing data from March 2024 and March 2025, the number of visits to the Town Center area remained about the same. A further discussion of this data can be found in the Retail Trade section.

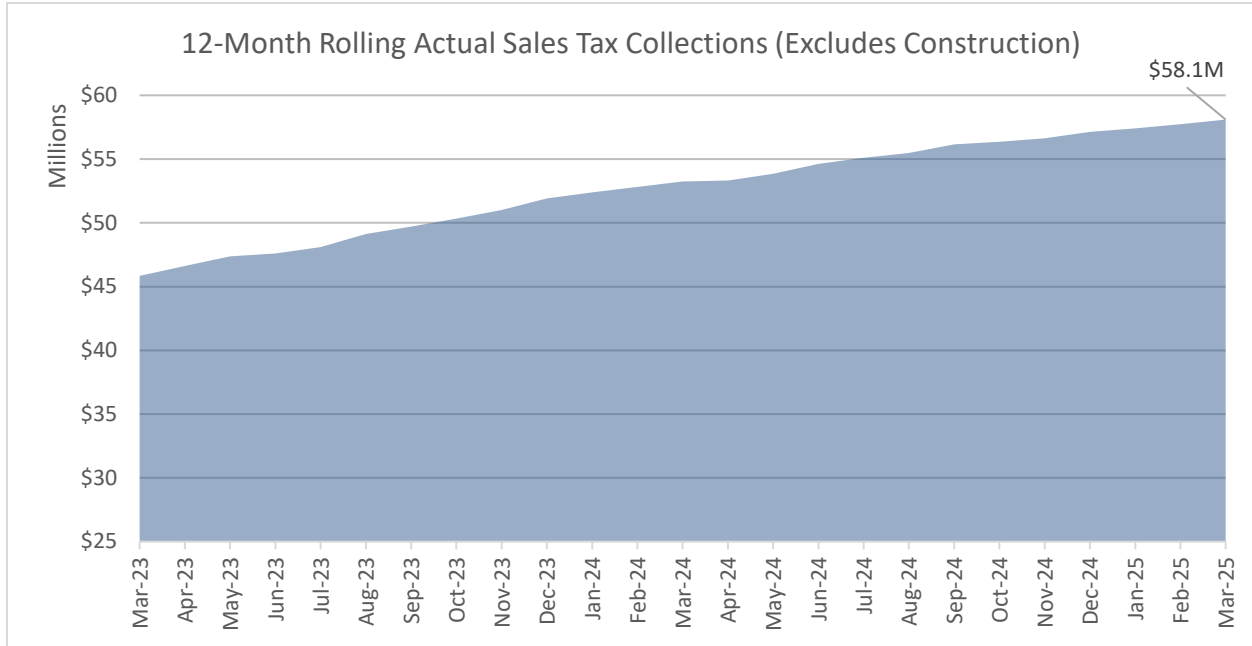
Additionally, taxable spending from an estimated 100K+ population from Eastmark master-planned community (Mesa) and unincorporated San Tan Valley has a significant impact on the Town's sales tax revenues. According to PlacerAi, approximately 36% of visits to the Town Center area from March 2024 through March 2025 were from individuals living in zip code 85142. An additional 34% of visits to the Town Center during the same time period were made by individuals living in zip codes covering San Tan Valley, Florence, Gilbert, and Eastmark.

March sales tax collections in FY 24-25 were lower than in FY 23-24. This is due to a higher collection of one-time construction related activities last March, most every other category had higher sales tax collections when comparing FY 24-25 to FY 23-24. The strong levels of sales tax collections can be attributed to the continuing growth in population due to development both within the Town and in surrounding areas, new businesses continuing to open, and the Town's ability to collect sales taxes on e-commerce transactions.

In the past few years, inflation levels have impacted the price of goods. The higher prices of goods are anticipated to cause further increases in sales tax collections for the Town for the foreseeable future, but only to a point as local wages are still attempting to catch up to inflation. Rising prices without a corresponding increase in income may eventually compel households to reduce spending in certain areas.

HISTORICAL 12 MONTH ROLLING PERIODS

The following section presents a 12-month rolling historical chart of actual sales tax base data (excluding construction). This chart is useful to identify the overall data trends since FY23 in all non-construction sales tax categories. Of note is the continued growth of the sales tax base over time, which signifies that the Town’s commercial sectors have continued to grow, diversify, and mature.



YEAR-TO-DATE ANALYSIS BY CATEGORY

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTING:

Construction sales tax is collected on all construction activities; commercial, new residential and major residential remodels. It also includes landscaping, painting, flooring installation, siding, roofing, concrete, plumbing, heating, framing, drywall, infrastructure, masonry, finish carpentry, etc. Speculative construction activity (developing land for sale as a building site) is also included in this category.

March 2025 Actuals: \$3.4M

FY 24-25 YTD Actuals: \$44.0M

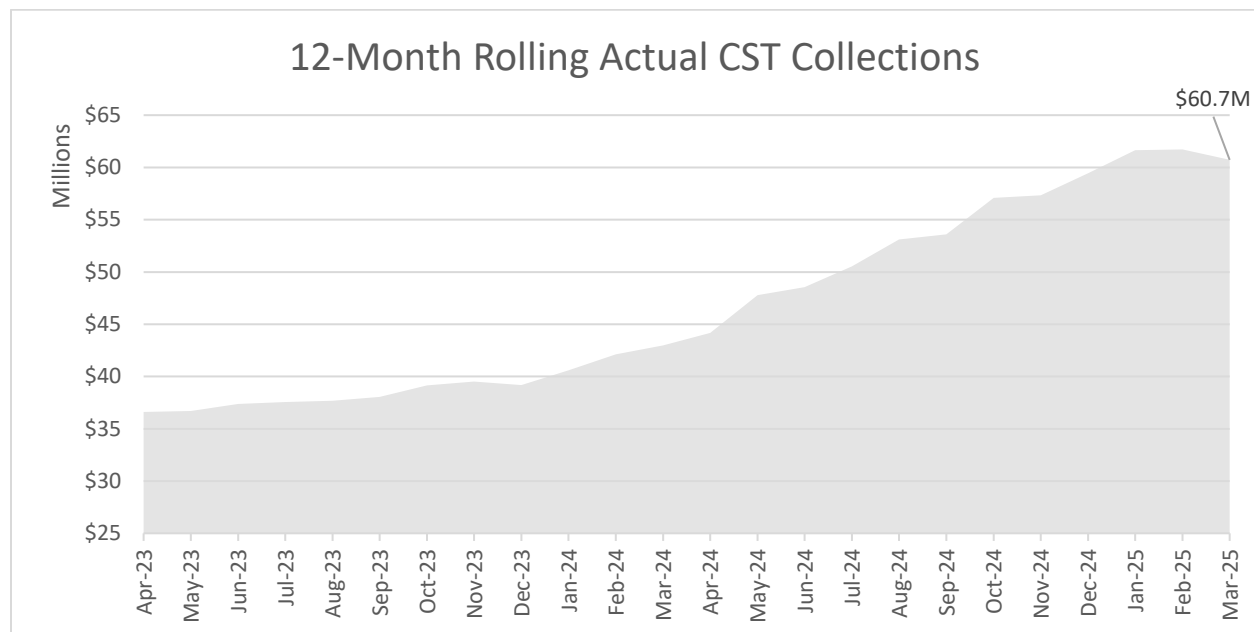
FY 24-25 YTD Adopted Budget to Actual Variance of \$9.0M or 26%

FY 24-25 YTD Actual to FY 23-24 YTD Actual Increase of \$12.2M or 38%

FY 24-25 collections are higher than the FY 24-25 adopted budget and the prior fiscal year actuals through March activity.

Sales Tax Discussion

Performance in construction contracting has been largely dependent in recent years on new home sales and in particular, the large-scale homebuilders. Homebuilders have been impacted by supply chain issues stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic and increasing home prices throughout the greater Phoenix region. Additionally, elevated interest rates are also impacting affordability, resulting in reduced demand for new homes. Despite reduced demand for new single-family homes, the 12-month rolling sales tax collections from construction contracting has grown since FY23, which can be seen in the following graph.



Though known major homebuilders accounted for the majority of construction contracting sales tax revenues for the month of March, construction of multi-family and commercial developments is responsible for a large share. As seen below, the share of construction sales tax revenues coming from non-homebuilders has grown in the past few years. This shows that despite a decrease in demand for

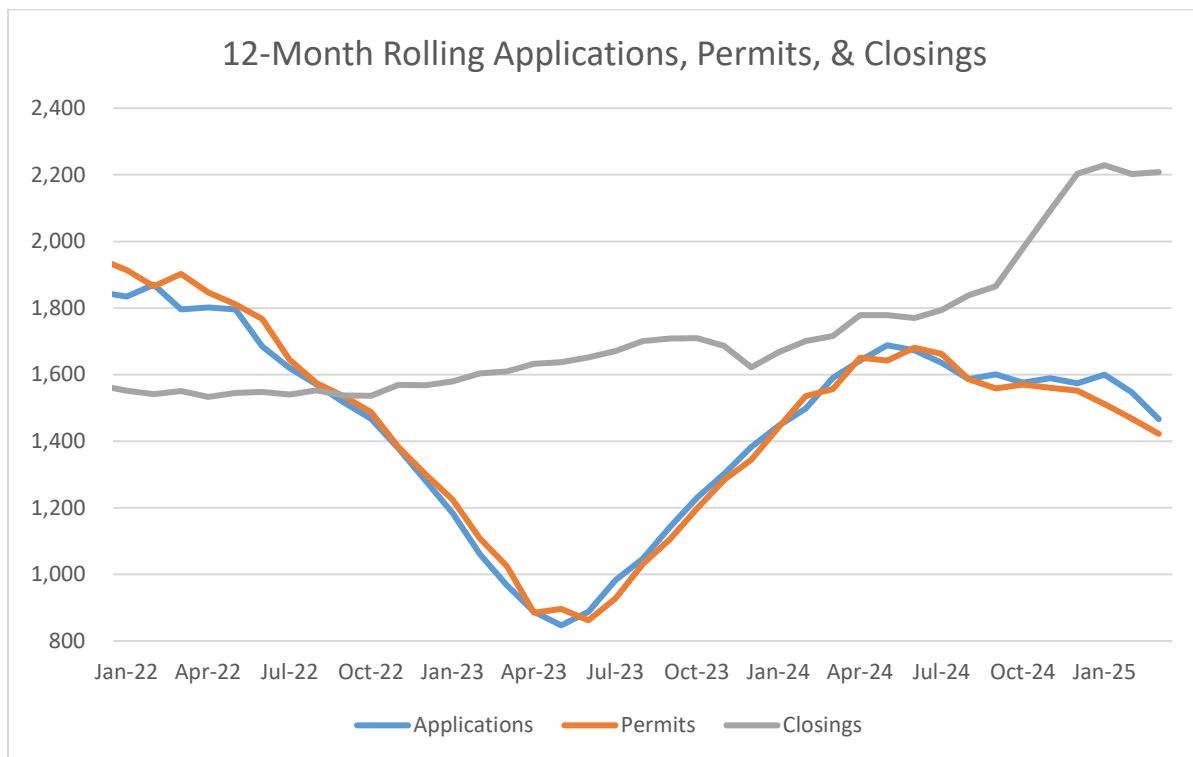
Appendix 1: Queen Creek Monthly Sales Tax Report

single family homes over the past few years, multi-family and non-residential activity is remaining strong and making up the difference in construction sales tax revenues. Additionally, construction activity in the State Lands area relating to the LG industrial project is having a positive impact on construction sales tax revenues.

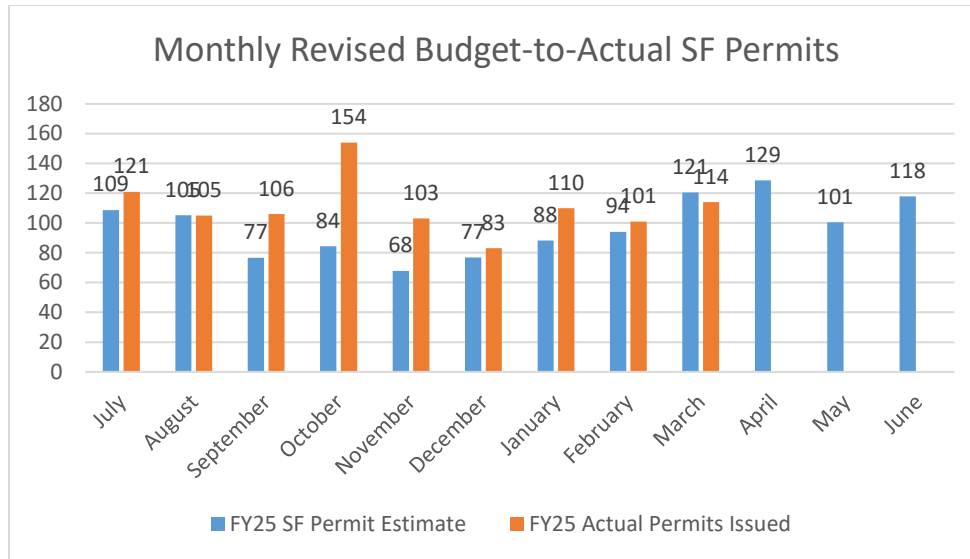
Business Type	FY23 YTD Actuals		FY24 YTD Actuals		FY25 YTD Actuals	
	Sales Tax (\$)	% of Total	Sales Tax (\$)	% of Total	Sales Tax (\$)	% of Total
Homebuilders	\$16.8M	64%	\$18.0M	57%	\$23.6M	54%
Gen. Contractors, Pool/ Landscape, & Other Specialized Trades	\$9.4M	36%	\$13.7M	43%	\$20.2M	46%
Total	\$26.2M	100%	\$31.8M	100%	\$43.8M	100%

New Single Family Home Applications, Permits, and Closings

Town staff is also monitoring single family home permit applications, permit issuances, and closings to better understand how the aforementioned factors are impacting the Town’s single family home market. The following graph displays new single-family home (NSF) applications, permits issued, and home completions over a rolling 12-month period dating back to March 2022:



Appendix 1: Queen Creek Monthly Sales Tax Report



As seen in the graphs above, the 12-month rolling applications and permits decreased steadily throughout FY 22-23, but rebounded in FY 23-24. The FY 24-25 adopted budget included a single family home permit estimate of about 1,170 permits. Actual permits issued through March were about 21% above the adopted year-to-date budget.

After almost 24 months of decline, the uptick in permits issued over the past year has caused the 12-month rolling permit total to increase to around 1,600 permits, and since the beginning of FY 24-25, is now trending downwards to 1,400 permits. Overall, the Town made up 6% of total NSF permits issued in the greater Phoenix area in March.

New Home Closings and Prices

The Town utilizes RL Brown Housing Reports, an independent source of housing market information, to track monthly home sales, which are an indicator of construction sales tax receipts for the month. RL Brown's data indicates that Queen Creek had 144 new home sales close in the month of March with an average sales price of \$728K for these homes. The following table shows the monthly closings by builder, average sale price, and estimated gross revenue for the month of March for new homes that closed within the Town.

Appendix 1: Queen Creek Monthly Sales Tax Report

Builder	# Closings	Avg. Sale Price	Est. Gross Revenue
TAYLOR MORRISON	27	\$ 936,581	25,287,681.00
FULTON HOMES	20	\$ 658,739	13,174,774.00
RICHMOND AMERICAN	14	\$ 693,497	9,708,955.00
MARACAY HOMES	10	\$ 693,962	6,939,622.00
ASHTON WOODS HOMES	10	\$ 696,913	6,969,127.00
WOODSIDE HOMES	9	\$ 579,096	5,211,861.00
MATTAMY HOMES	8	\$ 631,148	5,049,181.00
TOLL BROTHERS	8	\$ 735,379	5,883,030.00
LENNAR HOMES	8	\$ 646,615	5,172,920.00
WILLIAM LYON HOMES	7	\$ 519,984	3,639,887.00
PULTE HOMES	5	\$ 816,379	4,081,893.00
KB HOME	5	\$ 509,555	2,547,775.00
SHEA HOMES	5	\$ 603,490	3,017,449.00
DAVID WEEKLEY HOMES	4	\$ 605,988	2,423,953.00
VIP HOMES	2	\$ 2,164,248	4,328,496.00
CRESLEIGH HOMES	1	\$ 631,608	631,608.00
ELLIOTT HOMES	1	\$ 781,650	781,650.00
Grand Total	144	\$ 728,124	104,849,862.00

RETAIL TRADE:

Retail trade includes large department stores, auto dealers, grocery stores, supercenters, automotive repairs, discount stores, home furnishings, drug stores, jewelry and other vendors typically selling merchandise in small quantities to the public. Use tax is also included in this category.

March 2025 Actuals: \$2.9M

FY 24-25 YTD Actuals: \$32.2M

FY 24-25 YTD Adopted Budget to Actual Variance of (\$38K) or (0.1%)

FY 24-25 YTD Actual to FY 22-23 YTD Actual Increase of \$2.5M or 8%

FY 24-25 YTD collections in the retail category were higher than the FY 24-25 prior year actual collections.

Compared to the previous fiscal year, new businesses continue to open, but more influentially, retail anchors in the major retail centers in the Town are performing well. The higher-dollar entities drive revenue in this class. In March, the top 20 payers of 8,746 total payers in the retail category delivered 62% of the revenue. The top 10 payers in the category account for 53% of the total.

The Town Center area includes large shopping centers in town such as Queen Creek Marketplace, QC District, Cornerstone at Queen Creek, Terravella, and Queen Creek Crossing (Costco development). According to data from PlacerAI, the rolling 12-month total visits to the Town Center have remained about the same between March 2024 and March 2025. When comparing visits to a singular month, between March 2024 versus March 2025, the total number of visits to the Town Center area is approximately level.

Appendix 1: Queen Creek Monthly Sales Tax Report

Of the total retail sales tax collections in March, at least \$660K, or 18%, is estimated to come from e-commerce transactions. March 2025 e-commerce sales tax collections are 11% higher than collections in March 2024.

High inflation has a direct impact on the collections in the retail category. Retail sales tax collections increase as prices rise, but collections are also impacted by changes in consumer behavior that may come as a result of those increased prices (buying less items, switching to generic brands, etc.). Staff continues to closely monitor the retail sales tax category to identify impacts of high inflation on Queen Creek consumers and businesses.

COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES:

This category includes businesses that provide telecommunications (internet, telephone, cellular service, cable/satellite television, etc.) and electricity, gas, or water services.

March 2025 Actuals: \$187K

FY 24-25 YTD Actuals: \$2.4M

FY 24-25 YTD Adopted Budget to Actual Variance of \$(80K) or (3%)

FY 24-25 YTD Actual to FY 23-24 YTD Actual Increase of \$166K or 7%

Year-to-date collections in the communications/utilities category are slightly lower than the revised FY 24-25 budget, but still higher than prior-year collections.

RESTAURANTS & BARS:

This industry is comprised of establishments serving customers by preparing meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption.

March 2024 Actuals: \$673K

FY 24-25 YTD Actuals: \$5.0M

FY 24-25 YTD Adopted Budget to Actual Variance of \$(33k) or (1%)

FY 24-25 YTD Actual to FY 23-24 YTD Actual Increase of \$244K or 5%

This category is slightly lower than the current year revised budget and moderately higher than prior year's actual collections. Actuals in this category have been slightly weaker than originally anticipated, likely due to market saturation in the town, with local restaurants increasingly competing for the same customer base rather than expanding the overall market.

RENTAL, REAL ESTATE & LEASES:

This category consists of entities engaged in renting or leasing tangible and intangible assets as well as other establishments providing related services.

March 2024 Actuals: \$366K

FY 24-25 YTD Actuals: \$3.4M

FY 24-25 YTD Adopted Budget to Actual Variance of \$173K or 5%

FY 24-25 YTD Actual to FY 23-24 YTD Actual Increase of \$610K or 22%

This category's collections are above the revised budget and prior year collections. This can be attributed to the continued development of commercial and residential properties that have become available for rent to tenants this year. Additionally, an increase in rent prices may contribute to the year-over-year increase. Due to recent legislation, long-term residential leases are no longer taxable since the beginning in January 2025.

ALL OTHER CATEGORIES:

The categories included here are transportation, accommodation, manufacturing, wholesale trade, finance and insurance, services, and arts and entertainment.

March 2024 Actuals: \$156K

FY 24-25 YTD Actuals: \$1.2M

FY 24-25 YTD Adopted Budget to Actual Variance of \$(145K) or (11)%

FY 24-25 YTD Actual to FY 23-24 YTD Actual Increase of \$(3K) or (0.2%)

This category is below the revised budget. Of the existing categories in the All Other category, the arts and entertainment and services categories have performed better than anticipated due to the opening of new businesses and strong performance of these types of businesses in the Town. The variance in the 'All Other' category between the budget and last year's actuals is higher than usual due to a change in tax remittance from a major taxpayer that we are looking into.

ATTACHMENT 1:

SALES TAX BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The Town of Queen Creek’s sales tax is the largest revenue source for Town operations. The Town of Queen Creek’s Transaction Privilege Tax (TPT) program is administered by the State of Arizona’s Department of Revenue (AZDOR). AZDOR issues TPT licenses to businesses, updates license data, provides support, collects tax dollars due, performs audits, and distributes the tax revenue to the Town.

SALES TAX RATE DETAILS

The Town of Queen Creek has the following sales tax rates:

- 2.0% tax rate charged on all taxable activities within Town limits
 - Dedicated to the General Fund for general purpose government operations
- 0.25% tax rate charged on all taxable activities within Town limits
 - Dedicated to the Emergency Services (EMS) Fund to fund law enforcement and fire and medical services
- 2.0% additional tax rate on construction contracting activities within Town limits
 - Dedicated to funding infrastructure improvements within Town limits

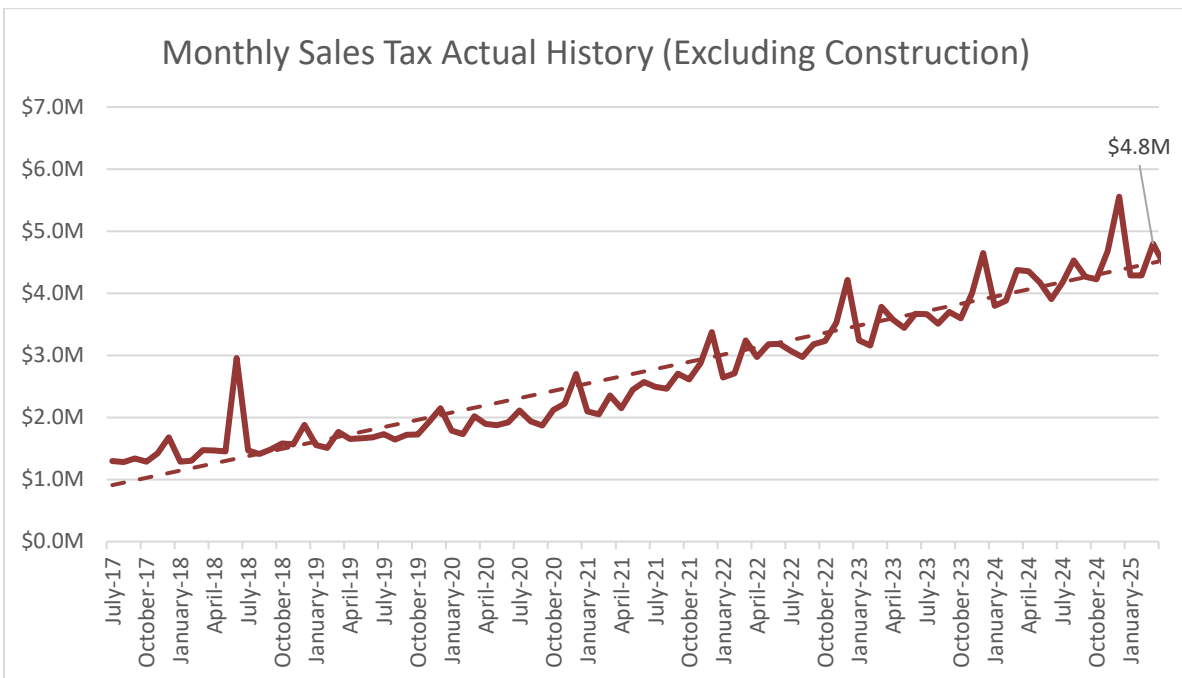
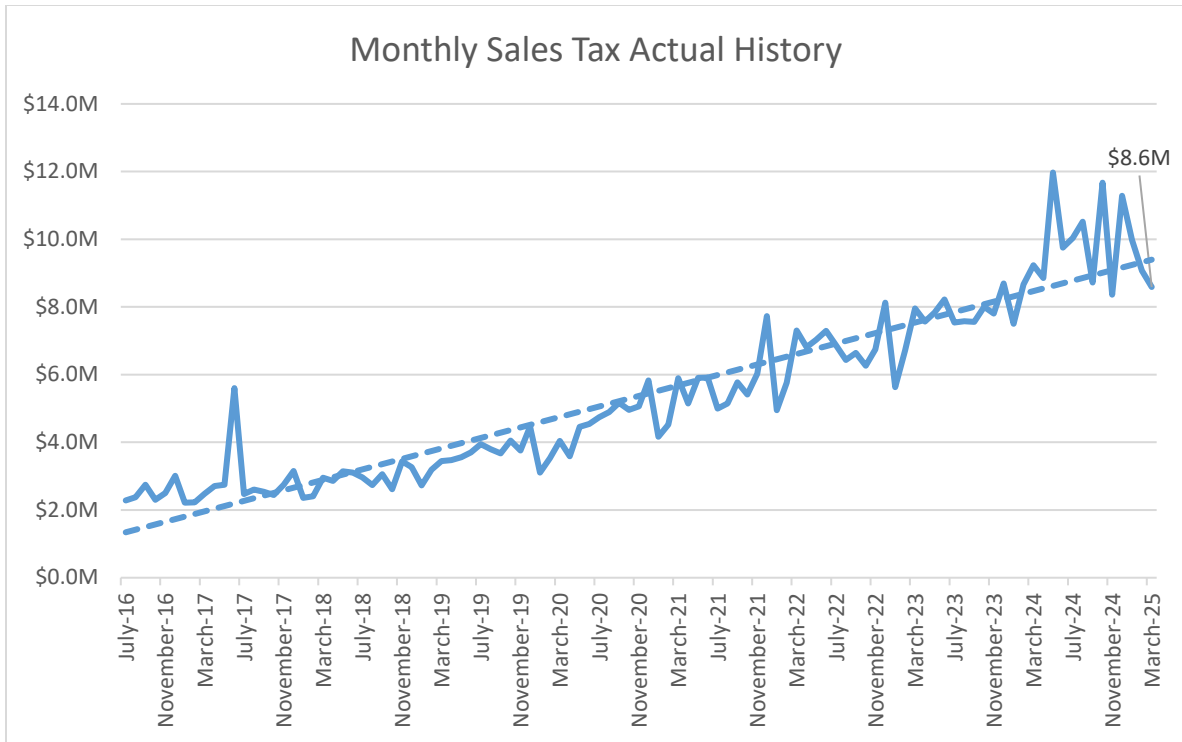
Sales Tax Rate Components			
Queen Creek Rate		Construction Contracting Rate	
General Fund	2.00%	General Fund	2.00%
EMS	0.25%	EMS	0.25%
		Construction Fund	2.00%
Total Rate	2.25%	Total Rate	4.25%

Revenue by Fund	FY25 Actuals YTD	% of Total
General Fund	\$ 53,569,749	67.3%
EMS Fund	\$ 6,696,219	8.4%
Town Center Fund	\$ 315,826	0.4%
Construction Fund	\$ 19,071,856	23.9%
Totals	\$ 79,653,649	100.0%

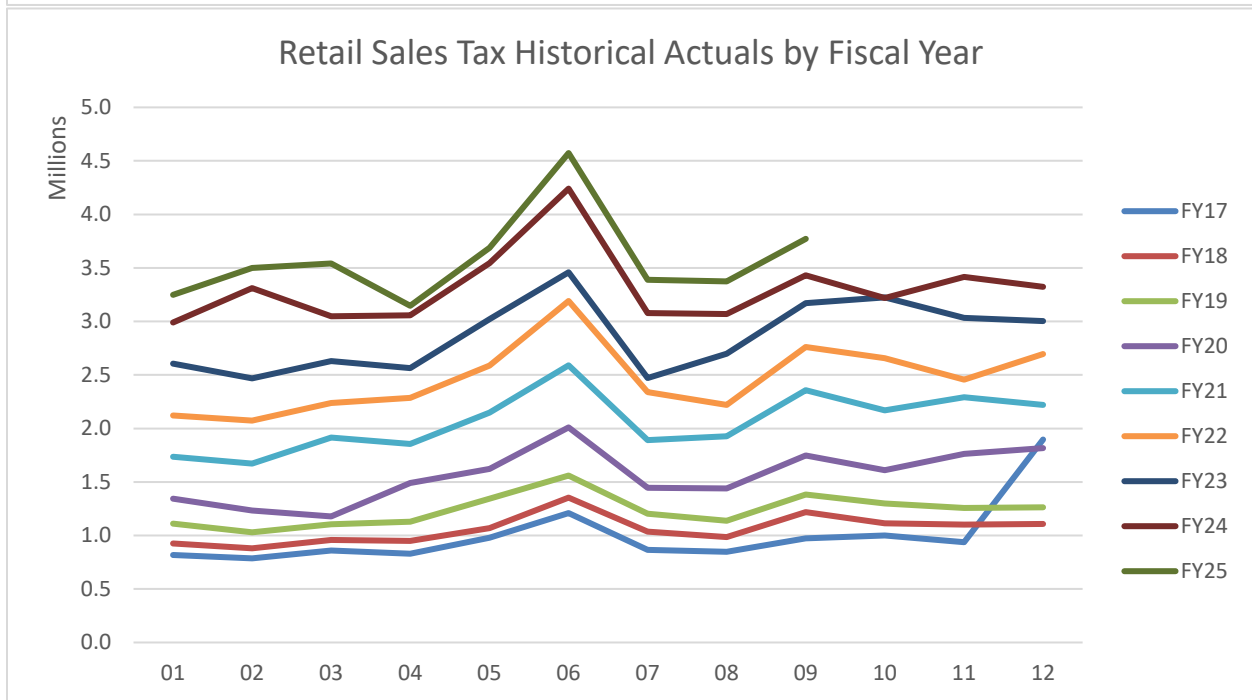
Operating Budget	Jul	Aug	September	October	November	December
General Fund	\$ 6,580,454	\$ 6,914,938	\$ 6,073,876	\$ 7,337,052	\$ 6,012,141	\$ 7,842,811
EMS Fund	\$ 822,557	\$ 864,367	\$ 759,235	\$ 917,132	\$ 751,518	\$ 980,351
Total Operating Budget	\$ 7,403,011	\$ 7,779,305	\$ 6,833,111	\$ 8,254,184	\$ 6,763,659	\$ 8,823,162

Operating Budget	January	February	March	April	May	June	FY24-25 YTD
General Fund	\$ 6,603,583	\$ 6,204,893	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 53,569,749
EMS Fund	\$ 825,448	\$ 775,612	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,696,219
Total Operating Budget	\$ 7,429,031	\$ 6,980,505	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 60,265,967

Historical Performance

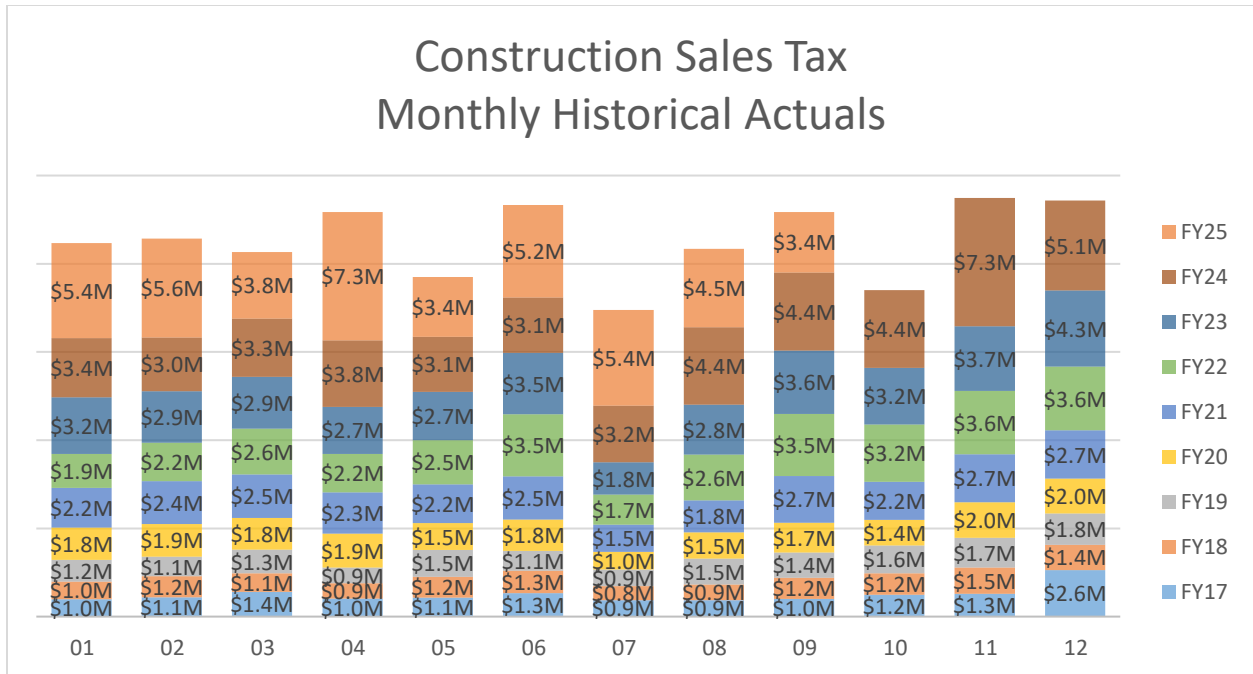


Appendix 1: Queen Creek Monthly Sales Tax Report



Note: In FY 19-20 reporting is revised to reflect ADOR business code categories. Overall TPT revenues are not impacted.

Appendix 1: Queen Creek Monthly Sales Tax Report



Appendix 1: Queen Creek Monthly Sales Tax Report

TAX RATE CATEGORIES

Town-wide Queen Creek Sales Tax Rates:

BUSINESS CODE CATEGORY	REGION CODE	BUSINESS CODE	TAX RATE	REPORTING CATEGORY
Advertising	QC	018	2.25%	All Others
Amusements	QC	012	2.25%	All Others
Contracting-Prime	QC	015	4.25%	Construction Contracting
Contracting-Speculative Builders	QC	016	4.25%	Construction Contracting
Contracting – Owner Builder	QC	037	4.25%	Construction Contracting
Job Printing	QC	010	2.25%	All Others
Manufactured Buildings	QC	027	2.25%	Construction Contracting
Timbering & Other Extraction	QC	020	0.10%	All Others
Severance – Metal Mining	QC	019	2.25%	All Others
Publication	QC	009	2.25%	All Others
Hotels	QC	044	2.25%	All Others
Hotel/Motel (Additional Tax)	QC	144	3.00%	All Others
Residential Rental, Leasing & Licensing for Use	QC	045	2.25%	Rental, R.E. & Leases
Commercial Rental, Leasing & Licensing for Use	QC	213	2.25%	Rental, R.E. & Leases
Rental, Leasing & Licensing for Use	QC	214	2.25%	Rental, R.E. & Leases
Restaurants & Bars	QC	011	2.25%	Restaurants & Bars
Retail Sales	QC	017	2.25%	Retail Sales
Retail Sales Food for Home	QC	062	2.25%	Retail Sales
MRRA	QC	315	2.25%	All Others
Communications	QC	005	2.25%	Comm. & Utilities
Transporting	QC	006	2.25%	All Others
Utilities	QC	004	2.25%	Comm. & Utilities
Use Tax Purchases	QC	029	2.25%	All Others
Use Tax from Inventory	QC	030	2.25%	All Others
Retail Sales for Remote Sellers	QC	605	2.25%	Retail Sales
Retail Sales Food for Home Consumption Remote Sellers	QC	606	2.25%	Retail Sales
Marijuana Sales	QC	420	2.25%	Retail Sales
Medical Marijuana Sales	QC	203	2.25%	Retail Sales